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SEPARATORS have received medals, Awards and Diplomas, have been before the public. Five Medals and Medals from Fairs and the collection is representative of the Exposition during such plenty in the United States, and the world.

1893, the De Laval Cream Separator Committee of Experts and their use in the Practical Working work received the highest position department they received the only Medal and Diploma apparatus.

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CANADIAN ASHES.

100 Carloads for Sale Annually
No. 1 Hardwood Canada
Ashes, containing all the
elements which make wood-soil rich and
fertile. I am anxious to have you make a test
of my ashes, and see if there is not big money
in them. Shipped in Carload Lots in perfectly
dry condition, thereby increasing their value
from 15 to 20 per cent.

ALSO PURE GROUND BONE FOR SALE

For prices, pamphlets, etc., address

GEORGE STEVENS,

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P.O. Box 606, Peterboro, Ont., Canada

BLANCHARD'S

FISH BONE AND POTASH,

MANUFACTURED AT THE

Princo's Core Fertilizer Works, Eastport, Maine,

will be furnished to users

at LIVING PRICES.

A high grade fertilizer that has given good

satisfaction and putting results wherever used.

This fertilizer is composed of fish oil, animal

bone and sulphate of potash, but in its

action is of permanent benefit to the soil up

on which it is used. It can be used on any

kind of soil, and in any season. Send for

descriptive pamphlets containing

testimonials, etc., and address all orders to

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YOU WANT

the very best WHITE LEAD

that can be made. There can be

none better made than

Burgess, Fobes & Co.,

Pure White Lead.

EVERY OUNCE WARRANTED PURE.

OLD DITCH CORROSION.

GROUND IN PURE LINSEED OIL.

Your dealer in it will order it.

BURGESS, FOBES & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

\$135 for 90 Days.

A few energetic ladies and gentlemen

would be glad to see the salary guaran-

anteed. Call on or address:

J. H. COLLEY,

14 Main Street, Belfast, Maine.

CANCER

TUMOR

REMOVED AND PERMANENTLY

destroyed without pain or

loss of blood. No knife or

scalpel used. Book

and circulars describing

treatment free. Address,

Swedish Med. Co.,

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OUR WOOD ASHES

An Excellent and Lasting Fertilizer.

Finely sifted and put in bags for use on

the lawn, the flower and vegetable garden;

one cent per pound in small lots. Delivered

anywhere in Annapolis, Havelland and

Gardner. \$12 per ton. Leached ashes, \$6 per

ton. Screened, unleached dry ashes,

\$8 per ton. As soon as the season opens

at factory. Screened, unleached dry ashes,

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A GRAND PREMIUM.



Every lady wants a gold watch. Write the MAINE FARMER for particulars as to how to obtain this premium.

Home Department.

SOMEHOW OR OTHER.

(Author unknown)

Life is a burden for every one's shoulder;

Some may escape from its trouble and care;

Most in youth and 'twill come when we're

older

And as close as the garments we wear.

And come into our homes uninvited,

Robbing our hearts of its treasures of song;

Some grow cold and our friendships are

slighted.

Yet somehow or other we worry along.

And the sweet blossoms that bloom in our

land grow the rank weeds that would poison

and blight;

And in the midst of earth's beautiful

pleasures,

There's always something that isn't just

right.

Yet from the rock we may pluck the gay

flower.

And drink from a spring in a desolate

place.

They come to the heart as a heavenly dower,

And naught is so sweet to the eye or the

taste.

Every day toil is an every day blessing.

Some poverty's cottage and crust we

may share;

Walk in the back on which burdens are pres-

sing;

But most is the heart which is strengthened

by prayer.

Snow or other the pathway grows

brighter.

Just as we mourned there was none to be-

friend.

Hope in the heart makes the burden seem

lighter.

And somehow or other we get to the end.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

As a general thing farmers' wives

grow old more quickly than any other

class of women. At thirty years of age

they have lost all semblance of youth, at

forty they are classed among the old

people; at the very time when their sista-

men in the city are at their physical and

mental best. Hard work is the reason

assigned for this state of affairs. We

believe, however, that good, hard work

never injures any one, provided, of

course, that the body is properly nour-

ished and the mind intelligently cared

for. Physicians say that farmers' wives

are more subject to mental diseases than

any other class in the community.

The scientific explanation of this fact

is the monotony, not only of their lives,

but of their surroundings. We have

few country parlors upon the carpets of

which the rocking-chairs have worn

grooves, and where you could tell the

living position of the other articles of

furniture by the faded and bright

patches on the floor. We are so consti-

tuted that change is almost an essen-

tial to our well-being. To hear new voices

and see new faces, and to go into houses

we have never entered before act as ton-

ics to the mind. While the farmer's wife

may not be able to travel she can do a

great deal for herself within the four

walls of her home. To begin with, she

should change the arrangement of her

household furnishings at least once a

year. To quote Mrs. Stowe's "Dinah,"

she should have "a clarin-up time."

From the sight of a table in a different

position is restful. There are also cer-

tain customs peculiar to women living

OVERWORKED WOMEN.

Letters to Mrs. Pinkham From Women Who Have Been Helped From Sickness to Health.

The ordinary every-day life of most of our women is a ceaseless treadmill of work. How much harder the daily tasks become when some derangement of the female organs makes every movement painful and keeps the nervous system unstrung!

The following letter from Mrs. WALTER S. BANTA, Sparkill, N. Y., tells the story of many women, and shows them how to get relief:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot thank you enough for all Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. When I wrote to you I had suffered for years with falling, inflammation and ulceration of the womb; my back ached, and I was so much distressed I could scarcely walk. I can now do my own work, and do not know how to express my gratitude to you for the good your medicine and advice have done me. I owe my life to Mrs. Pinkham."

Mrs. Pinkham's counsel offered free to all women who need advice about their health. Her address is Lynn, Mass. Mrs. P. H. HUTCHCROFT, Kelton, Iowa, tells here in her own words how Mrs. Pinkham helped her:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was in a very bad condition before I wrote to you and began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did not know what to do. I suffered terribly every month, when on my feet would have such a bearing-down feeling, was very weak, womb was swollen, back ached, appetite was poor, also had trouble with my head. I have taken several bottles of your Compound and cannot say enough in its favor. It helped more than all the doctors."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound: a Woman's Remedy for Woman's ills

A very wise old man who lived in the neighborhood, told him about her difficulties, and said to him: "Everything seems to go wrong with me and mine; can't you think of some help for me?"

The old man told her to wait a moment, left the room, and presently brought in a small box fastened with lock and key.

"For one whole year," he said, "You must carry this box into every room and closet of your house twice each day—once in the morning, and once at night. If you will do this faithfully, I think things will go much better with you. But, when the year is out, be sure and bring the box back again."

The good lady took the box away, and did just as the wise old man had told her. That night she carried the box all over her house, beginning with the cellar. Here she found the furnace man raking up the ashes to empty into the garbage can. A glance was enough to show her that there was quite as much half-burned coal as there were ashes; so she had the man sift the heap and save the part that was not burned.

Then she took the box into the kitchen, just as the cook was about to throw away some large, clean pieces of stale bread. These she laid aside to make a pudding.

At last, just as the lady was about to lock the door of her room, she remembered that she had forgotten to take the box into the pantry. She was very tired and would have liked to go to bed; but, no, the wise old man had said "every room," and so she trudged down stairs to the pantry with her box, and there she found that no one remembered to turn out the gas for the night.

The next day she did the same, and the next week, for twelve long months. Then as the year went out, she took the box back to the wise old man and said to him, "I've done much better this year. Your little box has been a great help. Won't you let me keep it? It must contain some wonderful charm."

The wise old man's eyes twinkled, and he said, "No, I can't let you keep the box, but you may have the charm inside the box."

So saying, he unlocked the box and gave the lady the only thing it contained—a scrap of paper, on which she read these words:

"Would you from waste your house set free, You must yourself the watchman be." —Christian Work.

NATURE STUDY.

John Burroughs, the celebrated naturalist, says in *The Outlook*: "The child, in my opinion, does not consciously love nature; it is curious about things, about everything; its instincts lead it forth into the fields and woods; it browses around; it gathers flowers, they are pretty; it stores up impressions. Boys go forth into nature more than savages; they are preoccupied, seeking whom they may devour; they gather roots, nuts, wild fruit, berries, eggs, etc. At least this was my case. I hunted, I fished, I browsed, I wandered with a vague longing in the woods, I trapped, I went conning at night, I made ponds in the little streams, I boiled sap in the maple woods in spring, I went to sleep under the trees in summer, I caught birds on their nests, I watched for the little frogs in the marshes, etc., till my mind was brought in contact with literature. Then I discovered that I, too, loved nature, and had a whole world of impressions stored up in my subconscious self upon which to draw. I found I knew about the birds, the animals, the seasons, the trees, the flowers, and that these things had become almost a grown part of me. I have been drawing upon the reservoir of youthful impressions ever since. If nature is to be a resource in a man's life, one's relation to her must not be too exact and formal, but more that of a lover and friend. I should not try directly to teach young people to love nature so much as I should aim to bring nature and them together, and let an understanding and intimacy spring up between them."

TESTED RECIPES.

Cranberry Jelly.

One quart cranberries and a pint and a half of boiling water; boil rapidly 20 minutes, then sift through a coarse sieve, adding 2 cups of sugar after it comes to a boil again, and boil gently five minutes. Pour into molds.

Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.
\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

Published every Thursday, by
The Maine Farmer Publishing Co.,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.

JOSEPH H. MANLEY, Director.
OSCAR HOLWAY, Director.
JAMES S. SANBORN, Director.
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Director.

JOSEPH H. MANLEY, President.
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THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1899.

ONLY AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER IN MAINE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
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COLLECTORS' NOTICES.
Mr. T. Brooks Reed is calling on subscribers in Oxford county.
Mr. F. S. Berry is calling on subscribers in Cumberland County.
Mr. E. S. Gifford is calling on subscribers in Kennebec County.

10,000 Weekly Circulation Guaranteed.

THE LIVE AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER OF THE EAST.

IN THE PAPERS.

NIXON WATERMAN.
There seems to be no way in which an honest, modest man
Can get his name in clear, cold type, for every one to scan.
We've got to get up some mean trick, or papers quite refuse
To notice what we're doing, for they say it isn't "news."

A man may kiss his wife, and yet the papers know
But let him kiss his neighbor's wife, and, horror! how they tell.
We all may do the proper thing for years and years,
And yet receive no half the notice that a crooked chap will.

Just let an honest citizen be sober as he may,
There are no headlines to declare "Jones isn't drunk to-day!"
But let him dare impute into him makes himself "a brute!"
And all the papers will remark that "Jones is on a toot!"

A thousand bank cashiers remain still faithful to their trust.
They never skip to Canada, and cause their bank to "bust."
Yet papers never tell us of these noble men and true,
But give wide columns to the ones that skip the tra-la-loo.

Ten thousand servant-girls refrain from using kerosene
To start the kitchen fire, even though the wood is green.
But just because one tries it, and is scattered
Calumny meets it as well as lawyers.

Her name gets in the papers far ahead of all the rest.
So, when I buy a paper, I'm aware I'll find a death
Of news about the doings of the better folks of earth;
For "news," as it is termed to-day, I've noticed,
Is very likely to concern a rascal or a fool.

The people of Maine are waiting with interest to see who will be appointed by the Governor to the several vacancies which occur in the Cattle Commission, Insane Hospital Trustees, Industrial School Trustees, etc.

In another column "Optimist" draws some suggestive, and we think, fruitful lessons. If our readers know the man they would not charge "youth" or "a crank." He has met the battle of life manfully and by his faith has won his way, nothing doubting. The farm has been his solace and support and it has not failed.

One of the acts of the last legislature was a provision that any Maine volunteer in the war with Spain who should be unable to procure a livelihood for himself or family, should be eligible for the same state pension that a veteran of the civil war may receive. The state pension agent, Mr. E. C. Milliken, sees indications that a considerable number of applications will be made by veterans of 1898.

New Jersey is reaping a rich harvest now in the shape of corporation fees from the big trusts all over the country. The trouble for her will come later on, when the bubbles get pricked. What over goes wrong in this business can reasonably be charged up against New Jersey's loose corporation laws. Yet there are those who are bewailing the loss to the State of Maine because the legislature refused to extend the capital limit.

It is a pleasure to receive such testimonials as the following from critical readers of the Farmer: "I have been a reader of the Maine Farmer for a number of years but it is the most valuable and interesting to me this year that it has ever been. It is deserving of the highest praise as a family paper, but its chief value lies in its agricultural reading and its stand upon all live questions pertaining to the farmers' interests. It ought to be in the home of every farmer in the State."

Through generosity on the part of wealthy friends the Massachusetts Horticultural Society has been liberally endowed, so that it is able to do a grand service to the fruit interests of that State. Why cannot some of the many friends of our State Pomological Society remember it in the same way and swell the permanent investment so that those devoted to our fruit interests in Maine can devote out into more effective service here? There's a grand opportunity for bequests which will yield rich harvests.

The tax assessor is about counting the pigs and live stock. Will he be as zealous to find the bonds and stocks? Will he investigate the mortgage records for a list of the money lenders therein re-

corded? More money must come from somewhere to meet the demands of the towns and cities, and the assessors have no flattery but on which to rest during the few weeks. If the property of Maine was taxed with any approach at equity the burdens would be lifted in large measure from the property now exposed and not exempt.

No wonder the people of the Province regret the exodus of young blood to the States and the sure loss to the farmers there. One of the officials at Vancouver informs us that 250,000 second class passengers came into Maine over the Canadian Pacific Railroad in 1898. To be sure only a small per cent. came from Provincial homes, but the number is large and New Brunswick feels the loss. These young men and women are finding occupation in our towns and cities and will make the successful citizens of the coming generation.

The most marvelous invention of the present age is that of wireless telegraphy. By the use of the familiar Morse code messages have been sent across the English channel from England to France. The message was as correctly transmitted and as distinctly received as wires there had been a connection by wires between the two points. What will be the next marvelous development of electrical science the wisest person to doubt, skilled in electricity, would not dare predict? Another which will play an important part in years to come is that of liquefied oxygen.

Prof. Woods in his Pure Food Bulletin, calls attention to one of the most important questions which can come before the people of Maine. The man who uses any of these agents should be liable under the law and would probably be but for the action of the agricultural committee in the last legislature. Dairy-men who use these preparations to preserve their products are in many cases the losers in the end, as the Babcock test cannot find the full amount of butter fat in cream which has received a small amount of any of these preservatives. The whole thing is wrong in that it is a positive injury to the health of the consumer by preventing digestion of food.

One Port Fairfield woman, the wife of a large potato dealer, demonstrated this winter in the two weeks' absence of her husband, her remarkable ability in dealing in the tubers. Of course the men employed by her husband at the two different stations, continued to buy under her administration, also, but she made her own sales in different parts of New England, closing trades on her own judgment. She ordered purchases of kinds and quantity desired, invoiced all cars and kept track of all cars from place of starting to destination, made drafts, answered telephone and telegraph messages, kept the books and sold in the two weeks nearly 3000 barrels of potatoes, with as remunerative results as her husband, or probably any other buyer could have received. Why not shrewd potato sellers as well as lawyers?

The door is open for skill and good business to show itself anywhere.

The editor of the Homestead has just returned from an extended trip West and reports as follows concerning the conditions in that region. "Industrial conditions throughout the country are in fine shape. The rose view that has been so often expressed of late is fully justified. The agricultural depression which began at the East late in the seventies, and at the West some years later, has passed away since 1890. The readjustment incident to the unprecedented development of the West during the three decades following the civil war is now practically complete. Western farmers have largely paid off their debts, and quite generally have a modest surplus in cash or improved real estate that makes their credit tight-edged. The spirit of the people is sanguine and justifiably so; while the height of the 'boom' in industrial revival has probably been reached, there are the best reasons for confidence in a continuance of sound prosperity for legitimate enterprise. Wages are now generally above the high plane of 1890-92. Money is now being loaned on good farm property in the Central West at five per cent rate to the borrower, and at the same rate on improved city property west of the Missouri River and on the Pacific Coast."

Forty-three years from the wilderness.

Being in the extreme southeastern portion of Maine in September, the opportunity came for a long promised visit to an old time friend, whose farm has always been his pride. In the calm of a beautiful autumn afternoon we made our way from the farm house, so comfortable to the higher elevation whence the acres could be seen. There came the story of an honest, straightforward, manly fight for home and dear ones, with the forces of nature to oppose at first, and finally to assist, and the market, twenty miles away, to be as changeable and fickle as some markets must always be. Here is the story:

"Forty-three years ago, I brought my good wife and two children to a little house down yonder and commenced with my axe to cut my way into the forest and make here a home for my family. Over there by that apple tree is where the good wife sat and cried one day after I had made a little clearing, as she begged me to give up and go back to the mill. The first year was hard, we raised but little and lived pretty close, but by that day to the present we have lived royally, three good meals every day out of the best land afforded. Seven more children have come into the family and all have grown to manhood and womanhood and gone into homes of their own. God has blessed us with good health, my farm has grown from fifty to two hundred acres, and never a year since the first, that we haven't put away a little something to the good. In my old age I rejoice at the goodness of God in giving us health and strength, and all these blessings. I tell you there's no place for a man to live so well, be so free, enjoy so much as on a good farm with a good wife and children."

As we looked into the honest face of this farmer and read the story of the long years of faithful service, could we say him nay? Across the fields came the glow of the autumn sunset, below us were the acres where the crops had been harvested, the rows straight as though set by a compass, telling of method and skill, the smoke from the farm house chimney curled up above the trees and again came the earnest words of the faithful worker: "We have spent happy years on this farm."

Could any man be happier under any condition? The only thing which saddened was the separation from the children and the consciousness that physical powers were failing. Into the sunset days of this life these noble souls are passing with the sweet consciousness of lives well spent and no fear of the wolf coming to their door.

Is there any occupation save the farm which will bring the same measure of trust and repose and insure for the faithful toiler the certainty of "three royal good meals every day out of the best the land can give," with the same expenditure of capital and labor?

In such homes there's no room for that dark pessimism which occupies itself all the while in worry about future prospects. With such a spirit as this the promise of seed time and harvest has never been questioned, and it has never failed. Against all the dark forebodings about what next year will bring, about competition in the markets, about pests and enemies within and without, this hopeful spirit will carry any man above the level of his doubts, where, free from these, he can with clearer vision map out his work and take advantage of what to others may be destructive. True success in this life is to be found not in our fears but our faith, not in the fog but the sunshine, not in looking down but up, not in the yesterday but the to-morrow. The lesson comes to the toiler in life in the opening days of 1899 as never before, and it is to be solved by moving steadily along keeping the brain free to measure and determine what is best, and the hands free to toil for a definite purpose. Filled with this spirit every meal becomes a feast and the door opens by which something may be placed to the good, as each year's balance is faithfully struck.

ABANDONED FARMS.

One of the fruitful subjects for the city newspaper writer is that of abandoned farms, and grave fears are often expressed for the future of agriculture. One of the State dailies says in a lengthy editorial, "The fact that so many farms that once produced sustenance and afforded homes for large families have been abandoned in recent years leads to the query whether Maine is to continue in the future to rank as an agricultural State."

Before attempting an answer to the question propounded it seems that it might with equal force be asked, whether, in view of the many abandoned mills, shoe shops, and factories, Maine is to continue to be a manufacturing State. These deserted mills, shops, and factories, where once hundreds, yes, thousands, were employed, may be found in every direction, yet never a year when the manufactured output of Maine was greater than it promises to be in 1899.

Abandoned farms there are, but the agricultural products of Maine are on the increase all the while. Never a year when, aside from fruit, the harvest was more satisfactory than in 1898. In sheep, milk, or on the farm, the story is the same, improved machinery and desirable location have increased output and centered manufactures. It is true that "The movement from the rural districts to the town, especially to our large manufacturing places, has become so general that the labor supply is greater than the demand, and thousands are there put to great straits to find employment to the quality of his brains and the opportunities he has or makes."

Some men acquire wealth honestly, and others dishonestly. I think most of us would prefer less wealth with honor. There again many men, if given the opportunity, have not the quality of brain and nerve force and the constitution to stand the strain imposed on the financial and commercial grants, that succeed.

To refer again, to my friend, the merchant, he thinks the man of average means is best situated on a small farm, rather than in a village or city.

I imagine that I hear some old gentleman say, "Well! the fellow who wrote this, is a crank" or perhaps he will say "young man there is always room at the top."

I shall deny neither statement, yet while I consider it the duty of mankind to strive for the top, I should like to suggest that when any one gets there these days, he will find only standing room. The reserved seats were taken years ago, and are obtainable only at a high premium.

In conclusion, I have this to say, I shall continue to raise cows, calves and pigs—the farmers combination,—until something better turns up. So far they have paid and I believe they always will.

OPTIMIST.

FARM ANIMAL STATISTICS.

The annual report of Mr. John Hyde, statistician of the Department of Agriculture on the number and value of farm animals, will shortly be ready for distribution. It will show an increase in the number of sheep and milk cows and a decrease in the number of horses, mules, swine and neat cattle, other than milk cows, with a general increase in value.

A decrease of 295,904 in the number of horses is accompanied by an increase of \$3,712,400 in total value, the average value per head increasing from \$12.45 to \$12.40. Similarly a decrease of 1,309,072 in the number of neat cattle, other than milk cows, is accompanied by an increase of \$25,034,501 in total value, the average value per head increasing from \$20.92 to \$22.79. In the case of milk cows there is an increase of 140,229 in number, of \$39,420,000 in total value, of \$2.21 in average value per head and in that of sheep an increase of 1,467,493 in number, of \$14,976,397 in total value,

and of 29 cents in average value per head. Mules show a decrease in number of 50,000 and in total value of \$140,250. The average value per head, however, is \$1.08 higher than last year. In swine there is a decrease in number of 1,108,302 and in value of \$4,241,886. In nearly all the great agricultural statistics of the central Mississippi valley there is a decrease in average value per head, but throughout almost the entire South, as well as in most of the eastern States and on the Pacific coast, there is an increase in average value, the net result being an average differing only one cent per head from the average of last year.

The total value of farm animals is conservatively estimated at \$1,907,010,407, an increase of \$108,355,482 or 5.74 per cent. during the past year.

For the Maine Farmer.
EXISTING CONDITIONS FROM OUR POINT OF VIEW.

A conversation I had a few days ago with a merchant friend, has led me to express my views on the existing condition of business and the consequent dissatisfaction.

At the present time, it is a common thing to hear certain individuals, representing all classes of business, finding fault because of the prevailing low prices and diminishing business activity.

To an optimist, it would seem, that each class is laboring under the mistaken impression, that nearly every other line of business, but their own, is paying a good profit.

My friend the merchant, has a general store and in addition operates a small clothing factory, the goods coming from Boston, he making them up on commission. He seemed quite dissatisfied.

It seems that the "sweet shops" of New York, are gradually absorbing the clothing manufacturing business, and bringing the prices down to a profit so small, that it hardly pays to bring the goods so far back into the country to be made up.

As such firms as his depend, in part, on those that work for them, for their patronage at the store, when he ceases to have work he will lose trade. He is the last survivor of ten or more firms in our village, that have been in the clothing manufacturing business, the rest having "taken a back seat" because of lack of work. I understand the same conditions prevail elsewhere.

I have personal knowledge of a young architect in Boston, a graduate of the Boston Institute of Technology at an expense of \$1,000 (the price of a good productive farm) that has only himself, a wife, and child to support, and is just able to make both ends meet, and I am told that he is no exception.

I also know of a young civil engineer that is dependent in part on his parents for a living, lack of work and not of ability is the cause.

Our old physician in Boston tells me that the ever-growing number of Sanitariums is hurting the medical practice.

Another young physician, a resident of Boston, has nearly used up the value of a Connecticut farm, supporting himself, his wife and child, while he is trying to acquire a good practice. For his office window seventeen doctor's signs are visible.

The most of these people and others of their class are making a fair living, few are acquiring wealth. I presume in most branches of business it is the same story. The frequent failures of big business firms would tend to prove this theory.

I regret to say that many farmers have the habit of sitting round the stove in the "Gossip Exchange" in other words the country stores, and lamenting over the "low prices and hard times." How much better off are the other fellows?

It is true that a man with money, can do pretty nearly as he pleases while a man without money cannot, but it is of any use to give up in consequence? All one can do is his best and much depends on the quality of his brains and the opportunities he has or makes.

Some men acquire wealth honestly, and others dishonestly. I think most of us would prefer less wealth with honor. There again many men, if given the opportunity, have not the quality of brain and nerve force and the constitution to stand the strain imposed on the financial and commercial grants, that succeed.

To refer again, to my friend, the merchant, he thinks the man of average means is best situated on a small farm, rather than in a village or city.

I imagine that I hear some old gentleman say, "Well! the fellow who wrote this, is a crank" or perhaps he will say "young man there is always room at the top."

I shall deny neither statement, yet while I consider it the duty of mankind to strive for the top, I should like to suggest that when any one gets there these days, he will find only standing room. The reserved seats were taken years ago, and are obtainable only at a high premium.

In conclusion, I have this to say, I shall continue to raise cows, calves and pigs—the farmers combination,—until something better turns up. So far they have paid and I believe they always will.

OPTIMIST.

FARM ANIMAL STATISTICS.

The annual report of Mr. John Hyde, statistician of the Department of Agriculture on the number and value of farm animals, will shortly be ready for distribution. It will show an increase in the number of sheep and milk cows and a decrease in the number of horses, mules, swine and neat cattle, other than milk cows, with a general increase in value.

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City News.

—While there is a large amount of snow on the streets the days of the sleigh for this season are numbered.

—The funeral of the late Henry M. Fishon was held at his late residence on Melville street, Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

—N. M. Hall of this city has been appointed manager for Kennebec county for The Distributor's League Bureau of New York.

—One of the first steps demanded of Commissioner Wellman will be the putting in shape of Green street, one of the chief thoroughfares of the city.

—Mr. J. C. Kirkpatrick, jeweler, has moved to the north wall of the store occupied by C. W. Townsend, tailor, where he will open a new stock of goods.

—The Maine Spiritualist Association will hold a mass meeting in Union Hall, Augusta, next Sunday at 2.30 and 7.30 P. M. Addresses will be given by Rev. A. J. Weaver and Edgar W. Emerson.

—In signing petitions for sidewalks and macadamized streets this year bear in mind that higher taxes will follow and resolve that they shall be paid without a murmur.

—The return of the boys of the 1st Maine Artillery, Sunday, brought happiness to many a home. While they have seen no fighting the experience of the past eight months has been valuable.

—The present term of court will hear several important cases: John A. Merrill and Bert Priest for the murder of Henry Bushby, No. Vassalboro; Cora Witham for assault with a knife on one Leighton, and probably an indictment will be found against Bradford Knights for the murder of Marie Small at Gardiner.

—Easter was a beautiful day though a little chilly for spring millinery, the churches of Augusta were all filled and while the sermons were able and clever we do not hear that they were better than those presented by the faithful pastors every Sunday. Can any one give a valid reason why the pewa should not be as well filled as the church on this special occasion?

Whether formalin is or is not poisonous in the amounts used is not known. The same reasons that preclude boracic and salicylic acid apply to this drug. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant. An English investigator "found that the treatment of milk with the formaldehyde (formalin) solution in the quantity prescribed by the vendors made the milk indigestible." If it is used in the cream that is shipped into the Massachusetts markets it will be detected by the inspectors. Massachusetts has a pure food law which is fairly well enforced. Maine cream now enjoys an excellent reputation in Massachusetts. To use preservatives in goods intended for that market would be to "kill the goose that laid the golden egg."

If formalin is added to cream in sufficient quantities to keep it, it will prevent the cream ripening and first-class butter can not be made from cream thus treated. There would also probably be unusual losses from the butter fat left behind in the buttermilk.

When tempted to use preservatives in milk, cream or butter,—Don't.

CHAS. D. WOODS, Director.
Orono, Maine, March 31, 1899.

A GROSS OUTRAGE.

Red Tape Done Wild.

In our last issue mention was made of the fact that the veteran beef grower of Maine, Mr. A. J. Libby, Embden, had imported a very choice Hereford bull for breeding purposes. It seems that the animal arrived at Portland last week but Dr. Bailey writes that "A most curious complication has arisen in the refusal of the 'Allen' line to deliver the bull to Mr. Libby at Portland on account of his not having been shipped direct to the nearest U. S. quarantine station which is at Boston. Mr. Libby applied to me last week to see if he could not get the bull delivered to him through the cattle commission, and I telegraphed Dr. Salmon, Chief of Bureau, at Washington, on March 30th, offering to hold the bull in our State quarantine, and test him before delivery at the expiration of 90 days. His reply was, 'Regulations require 90 days quarantine, nearest station Boston.' The bull itself being kept on board the steamer for a whole week! I again applied to Dr. Salmon April 4th. I offered, in behalf of Mr. Libby, to take the bull in a sealed car to Boston, personally disinfect the car, and deliver the bull to the custom authorities there, receiving from him in reply, 'United States statutes prohibit landing in such cases and provide that collector shall require animals to be conveyed by vessels in which imported, to nearest quarantine station.' The upshot of it all is, that the steamship company has decided to ship the bull back, across the water, to Glasgow, and then return him on the same steamer to Boston which will take about 30 days more before he is put in quarantine, and 90 days after that before Mr. Libby can gain possession of his bull. This process will take the animal an extra trip of 6,000 miles to reach Boston, instead of 100 miles from Portland direct, and besides the loss of the use of the animal, the agent of the Allen's tells Mr. Libby he will be held for three freights and all the additional expense. Mr. Libby has served a legal notice upon the line that he should protest the date. It would seem that but few importations will be made in the future, if Maine breeders are to be required to conform to so many "Red Tape" regulations.

Yours truly,
GEO. H. BAILEY, D. V. S."

By this vexatious and unjust delay Mr. Libby is put to heavy expense and worse than all loses the breeding of the bull for this season. Dr. Bailey's position was fair and consistent, securing the government against possible disease and serving the interests of the importer. If so much red tape is tied about every animal imported the State will do well to retain Dr. Bailey to push the fight and cut the strings.

What Alls Many Men.

There is no need to describe the peculiar weakness with which so many men are afflicted—you all know what it is—it may have been caused by overwork, indigestion or intemperance. How to cure it is what interests you. You may have taken many kinds of medicine and found no relief—that proves nothing except that you have been working on wrong lines. A regular physician who has seen thousands of similar cases ought to understand yours. Such a physician is Dr. Greene, the leading specialist in nervous and chronic diseases, the discoverer of Dr. Greene's Nervura. You can consult Dr. Greene without cost, personally or by letter at his office, 34 Temple Pl., Boston, Mass. It is not convenient for you to call, write Dr. Greene a letter, you will receive a prompt answer explaining your case.

COLOR and flavor of fruits, size, quality and appearance of vegetables, weight and plumpness of grain, are all produced by Potash.

Potash,

properly combined with Phosphoric Acid and Nitrogen, and liberally applied, will improve every soil and increase yield and quality of any crop.

Write and get Free our pamphlets, which tell how to buy and use fertilizers with greatest economy and profit.

GERKMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

This I Will Do!
I will pay \$100 reward for any case of horse ailment, such as colic, splints, etc., or similar trouble, that will not cure. It is the only remedy that will cure it.

Tuttle's Elixir
It will cure it. It is the only remedy that will cure it.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Trains in Effect Nov. 27, 1898.

GRANITE STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MAINE.
Assets, December 31, 1898.
Real Estate owned by the company, unencumbered, \$225,000.00.
Loans on bond and mortgage, \$225,000.00.
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Horse.



Geo. W. Richards, Houlton, has sold his trotting horse, Annie Koney, to J. D. Pattee. Mr. Richards has purchased a full sister to Annie Koney which has not as yet been tried for speed, but is very fast.

V. C. Bowman has sold, this week, a quite valuable roadster, color, bay with dark points; weight, 1050; sire, Claremont; dam by Daniel Lambert. The price paid was a good one and the animal has been shipped to Boston.

Let us now breed and care for our horses with more energy and skill, with greater attention to details. Feed for early development, for increased size in all classes, with intelligent care in handling and educating for future usefulness.

Judging by all reasonable tests, says an exchange, the supremacy of Red Wilkes among the living sires of speed must be conceded. Upon special grounds he has been excelled by various of his great rivals, but taken altogether, it is useless to scan the roll of the greatest stallions in the hope of finding his equal.

Col. Walter G. Morrill has announced his stake races for his summer meeting, Aug. 22-25, next, to take place over Union course, Pittsfield. At this meet \$1,000 are offered in stakes in the following classes: 2.20, 2.25, 2.33 and 2.35—each to be trot and pace, and each for a purse of \$400.

C. E. Libby of Waterville, last week secured four fine horses at Foxcroft of the following parties, one from each: Calvin Beane, Frank Cummings, Fred Davis and Sidney Jewett. The horses were shipped, Wednesday afternoon, to Waterville. Mr. A. B. Chase says there are a lot more just as good left.

Mr. A. J. Libby of Pine Grove Station, Gardiner, will be a competitor in some of the driving classes at the Boston Horse Show, where high class style and finish will be demanded. Maine has no better conditioned than Mr. Libby and no more skillful reinsman, while in the classes open to lady drivers Mrs. Libby will show equal skill.

The true breeder is and must be an idealist. With him the pleasure and satisfaction of breeding and owning a superior animal outweighs the cost, as measured by dollars and cents. As an idealist, his fancy takes in more than cold, practical facts, and he endeavors to achieve something more than has already been accomplished.

The article which has been used with good success for riding horses of warm is Santonine. The dose recommended for a mature animal is 60 grains. It should be given in the grain ration morning and night every day for one week, then omitted one week, after which it should be repeated another week, then omitted entirely. The dose for a three-year-old should be 45 grains, for a two-year-old 30 grains, a yearling 20 grains, and a weanling from 10 to 15 grains, according to the size of the animal.

Maine is to be represented at the Boston Horse Show by some of the choicest stock in the State. Mr. J. S. Sanborn, Elmwood Stock Farm, is to make a large exhibit and one which will attract great attention. In addition to the imported stallions and mares there will be shown a number of 2 and 3-year-olds, stallions and fillies, pure bred French Coach, of magnificent size and proportions, colts which will claim attention anywhere and everywhere. It will be an exhibit which will reflect credit on the State and this enterprising breeder and be the means of calling additional attention to the horse interests in Maine.

The German government is making an experiment in the feeding of artillery horses by dieting them on a patent food. This is composed of fresh blood from the slaughter houses, mixed with sugar, wheat and the screenings of barley, rye and the like. It is claimed that the albumen in the blood, aided by the two other ingredients, makes the new forage very strengthening. As the new production is comparatively cheap, the cost of maintenance will be sensibly decreased. Could the poor horses speak, we predict they would ask for good, nutritious hay and sound, fresh oats. Palatability has a deal to do with nutrition.

John Splan says: "I do not think we breed any better horses to-day than in the days of Flora Temple. We have the same blood lines of breeding, but our faster speed is gained by better tracks, better training and better sulkies. Alex. 2.03 1/2, in 1893, was hitched to a 25-pound sulky drawn by Flora Temple, 2.30, in 1859."

We certainly think, in these 40 years' breeding, the trotter has intensified the trotting characteristic and has made the American trotter the fastest trotter of any recognized breed in the world, but too many have ignored all other characteristics of size, beauty and action, and bred millions of little trotters for speed while the markets want the larger type at higher prices.

An affecting scene is mentioned by an exchange of a mare, Susie Brockett, 2.27 1/2, that had been raised by Geo. W. Rice and sold to A. Davis, of Laconia, N. H. When Mr. Rice went to the barn the other morning Susie Brockett was being cleaned off by the groom, and had not seen Mr. Rice for four years, he

having bred and raised her and won several races with her before selling her as a four-year-old. The moment she got her eyes on her old master and trainer her ears cocked up and she looked longingly at him. Mr. Rice stepped to her head, when she licked his face and hands for several minutes, and, like a dog, seemed very much pleased. It made a lasting impression on those present, especially her breeder, that will never be forgotten, yet there are those who question the intelligence of animals.

The success of the Boston Horse Show is made doubly certain by the record-breaking list of entries made for the exhibition. Two years ago the management of the Show thought they had a big entry with a grand total of 700 entries, but the list for the coming exhibition to be held in Mechanics' Building, April 17 to 22, shows an increase of 400 entries over the record for the last Boston Horse Show. The Boston Horse Show now ranks side by side with the National Horse Show held annually in Madison Square Garden, New York, in number and quality of entries. There will be three performances daily during the week of the show, morning, afternoon and night. The price of admission to the morning and afternoon performances has been reduced to 50 cents, and the admission to the evening performance will be \$1, the same as in former years.

Mrs. F. A. Gilbert, Bangor, wife of the well known horseman, is also a great lover of the horse, and usually has one which attracts public attention. One of these was the black mare, Lady Vaughn, which Hon. W. C. Whitely of New York saw and wanted. Mrs. Gilbert disliked to part with this beautiful animal which had always been a pet in the family, but the price was a tempting one and the mare went to New York. Mr. Whitney then told Mrs. Gilbert that when it came round right she should have her pet back again. During the years Mrs. Gilbert has been in frequent correspondence with Mr. Whitney regarding the horse, and recently got her back safe and sound as a present. When she arrived in Bangor she was in fine condition, fitted out with a double set of blankets and full clothing, and the freight charges amounting to \$52, all paid. It is a present for which Mrs. Gilbert is justly proud and justly grateful.

"Feed the colt enough to keep him growing to the limit during the winter and with a good coat of flesh on his bones," says a writer in the *Horseman*. "Then when you turn him out in the spring time, do so gradually at first, feeding him a part of his grain ration that he has been receiving during the winter, and by degrees ease off so that when the grass is at its best he is not getting much grain to speak of. We think that all young horses should have some grain during the summer, in fact every day in the year, but they will do very well in the very best of the grass if they have the run of a pasture that is not overstocked. Then when the grass begins to get short again in the fall, begin to feed a little and at all times be sure to provide ample shelter from the flies so that the colts may be able to get inside out of the glare of the sun in fly time. As the grass gets shorter and shorter in the fall increase the grain, so that when frost comes for good the youngsters are eating full rations and are thus kept growing to the limit all the time.

The quantity of water allowed to horses is often insufficient. The water required by animals for nutritive and depurative purposes is obtained partly from the food, but principally from the drinking water. Green foods and roots contain a good deal of water, as much as 90 per cent.—and animals getting these foods require to drink less, but the staple foods of the horse, oats and hay, contain no more than from 14 to 16 per cent of moisture, and on this dry food there should, unless under special and very peculiar circumstances, be a free allowance. More horses have suffered from indigestion and colic on account of an insufficient supply of water than ever did so from getting too much. That eminent authority on the feeding and management of working horses, Mr. Malcolm, who has charge of the Birmingham Corporation horses, says: "A sufficient supply of pure water is essential for the maintenance of health, and if frequently and regularly given, the horse himself will usually be the best judge of the quantity he requires." Mr. Malcolm advocates a constant supply, and testifies, after many years' trial, to the entire banishment from his stud of such complaints as colic, indigestion or incapacity as the result of it. If water be deficient, there is not only an imperfect elimination of effete matter from the system, but the digestion of the food is interfered with, and impaction of the bowels not infrequently occurs. Mr. Malcolm relates a well-known case of the latter.

INDIVIDUALITY.
To any one really interested in any weighty problem, object lessons, both practical and non-sensational, are readily recognized. Especially is this true of the problem of harness speed production and horse breeding in general. The combination sale ring is a fair place to study harness speed production, but it is a better place still to study the lack of method and definite purpose of many harness speed breeders. By being observing one can readily account for the thousands of failures attending the efforts to breed, not only harness speed, but in breeding horses of anything like uniform or typical characteristics. The element of chance is so alluring, and is so much easier put in operation than is the element of logical certainty in characteristic production, that the average breeder is likely to be content to try his luck—a truly sickle goddess. The average buyer of breeding stock, says the *Western Horseman*, looks at one or two blood lines in the pedigree of an animal, and if the price seems low, says:

